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Cease-Fires Halt Most of Fighting South Vietnam

By Ralph Blumenthal
HANOI, Dec. 24 (NYT).—A tenuous Christmas peace settled in Vietnam tonight. At 6 p.m. Saigon time, the Americans and the Vietnamese joined a holiday cease-fire begun 17 hours earlier by the Communists.

French to Allow Kin of POWs Demonstrate

PARIS, Dec. 24 (UPI).—French authorities said yesterday they will authorize a group of American women and men to demonstrate in front of the North Vietnamese embassy in Paris tomorrow to ask for news of their husbands and fathers captured by Hanoi.

Marine Corps Faces Robb Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI).—Marine Corps said yesterday it found no substance to a charge that a massacre was committed in Vietnam by men under command of Maj. Charles S. Brown, son-in-law of former President John F. Kennedy.

Measure for Veto Is Political

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (NYT).—The House of Representatives today passed a measure that would allow the president to veto any law that would require the government to spend more than \$1 billion in 1971.

Nixon's Economic Advisers Commend Signing Tax Bill

By Eileen Shanahan
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (NYT).—The department of the treasury today commended the signing of the tax bill by President Nixon.

Bethlehem, Christmas 1969

An Israeli soldier on guard against terrorist attack during ceremonies at Bethlehem yesterday.



BETHLEHEM, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—The bells of Bethlehem pealed out their Christmas message today as Israeli troops posted on rooftops and neighboring hills testified to the continuing strife in the land where the Prince of Peace was born.

As the octogenarian patriarch, Archbishop Alberto Gori, arrived, flanked by five Israeli mounted police bearing lances and pennants, helmeted Israeli troops with automatic weapons and civilian police seemed to outnumber the pilgrims in Manger Square, in front of the Church of the Nativity, built over the grotto where Christ was born.

from Jerusalem to Bethlehem. As an additional security measure, entry to the town was by permit only and no private vehicles were allowed. Fire brigades and ambulances in both Jerusalem and Bethlehem were on a standby basis.

Bethlehem nearly 2,000 years ago. He was welcomed by the Israeli military governor and the Arab mayor of the town. The bells pealed out over the neighboring hills, the sun broke through leaden clouds and spotlighted the sacred banners carried by a procession of white-clad choir boys.

For New Plane and Missile Pentagon Awards Contracts In 7-Billion-Dollar Program

By George C. Wilson
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Pentagon last night awarded two contracts for new weapons for the 1970s—an Air Force fighter to control the skies and a shipboard missile to protect the Navy fleet.

Cost of Italy's 'Hot Autumn'

ROME, Dec. 24 (AP).—Italy's Communist union, the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, said last night that the "hot autumn" of labor agitation has cost the country 400 million hours in lost labor in four months because of strikes.

Wife, Son See Hess; 1st Time In 28 Years

BERLIN, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy—now 75—was reunited with his wife and son today for the first time in 28 years. The 30-minute family reunion took place in the privacy of a guarded room in the British Military Hospital here where Hess is being treated for a stomach ulcer.

Finch Announces New Steps In Regulation of Pesticides

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Secretary of Agriculture Robert H. Finch announced yesterday a series of protective measures for use of pesticides, saying "we must act now or face the consequences of having acted too late."

No Compensation to U.S. For Wheelus, Libyan Says

TRIPOLI, Libya, Dec. 24 (AP).—The United States will receive no compensation for withdrawing from Wheelus Air Force Base by June 30, 1970, a top member of the Revolutionary Council said today.

'No Gain at All' At Arab Summit, Nasser Declares

By Raymond H. Anderson
RABAT, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Arab leaders decried swiftly today from the luxuries of the Hilton Hotel and plush, tightly guarded villas, some humiliated, others angry and a few relieved after the stunning collapse of the summit conference intended to tighten Arab military and economic unity against Israel.

The conference, which had been proclaimed by some Egyptians as the "liberation summit," fell apart, despite painstaking preparations by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, when Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, two wealthy oil states, bluntly refused to increase contributions for a buildup of Arab armies to prepare for a war with Israel.

Arafat Sees Force of Arms As Only Way

RABAT, Dec. 24 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat charged today Arab leaders gave him "love and sympathy" at the summit conference but very little in additional help to fight Israel. Speaking at a news conference hours after the 14-nation Arab summit collapsed, Mr. Arafat said he will never agree to a political settlement with Israel.

Greeks Play Up Solid U.S. Ties; Rogers Cites Basis for Ending Arms Ban

By Alvin Shuster
ATHENS, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Greek officials are conducting an intensified campaign to demonstrate to people here and abroad that good relations prevail between Athens and Washington. While the army-backed government continues to express moderate hostility toward the Soviet Union, the opposition forces are trying to resign from the Council of Europe ten days ago, officials remain full of praise for the United States.

Study Provides Rationale for Shift

By A. D. Horne
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (WF).—A secret State Department report, cited by Secretary of State William P. Rogers at his news conference yesterday, appears to provide the administration with a rationale for ending the 2 1/2-year-old embargo on major U.S. military aid to Greece.

Nixon Signs Bill Reluctantly On Credit Control Authority

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—President Nixon, expressing reluctance, signed a bill today giving the Federal Reserve Board authority to regulate interest paid by banks.

The legislation was designed to preserve the authority of the Federal Reserve Board to regulate interest paid by banks. It was a step he currently does not want to take.

These sections, he said in a statement, would, if invoked, "take the nation a long step toward a directly controlled economy and... we can weaken the will for needed fiscal and financial discipline."

The President signed the bill shortly after Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chairman of the congressional joint economic committee, released parts of the text of a letter he wrote to Mr. Nixon urging him to sign the bill and apply government credit controls over business spending in the fight against inflation.

Sen. Proxmire called the administration's monetary and fiscal policies "a dismal failure" in curbing capital outlays by big business.

But Mr. Nixon said "these aspects of the bill made the decision to sign it a very difficult one, but the need to prevent chaos in our interest-rate situation has made my approval imperative."

Nixon Signs Tariff Bill
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—President Nixon today signed a proclamation temporarily halting already negotiated reductions in the tariffs on 79 chemicals, including those used for photographic film, hormones and some drugs.

The White House said the proclamation was necessary because the supplementary tariff protocol covering chemicals "has not yet been implemented by the United States."

The proclamation preserves the status quo on chemical tariffs, pending action on the protocol by Congress, the White House said. The President urged congressional approval of his trade message Nov. 18.

Panther Indicted
For Murder in
Death of 2 Police

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (AP)—Lance Bell, 20, a Black Panther party member, has been indicted by a Chicago grand jury which accused him of murdering two policemen in a gun fight Nov. 13 in which a Panther was killed.

Mr. Bell also was accused of aggravated battery and attempted murder in connection with his alleged shooting from an abandoned South Side building at nine policemen a few hours before dawn.

Folksmen Frank G. Rappaport, 36, and John Gilbooy, 32, died the day after the gun fight, in which several other policemen and Mr. Bell were injured. Spurgeon J. Winters Jr., 19, a Panther, was killed in the exchange of fire.

The gun fight started when police answered a call from a resident in the neighborhood reporting that there were men with guns about.

Dean Rusk
One respondent described the offer to Mr. Rusk as a "hell of a stipend."

Mr. Harris said Georgians "don't want the university to be made a haven for broken-down politicians." He said Mr. Rusk "has never studied law, never practiced law, and never been admitted to the bar. All he knows is politics, and I don't like his brand of politics."

Regent James A. Dunlap of Gainesville, on the other hand, said that Mr. Rusk "would add prestige to the University of Georgia and would do an outstanding job in the field of international law." He said the state regents had spent considerable money in recent years in upgrading the university law school. "We have a fine building and one of the best law libraries in the country, and now we need to strengthen the faculty. It is a logical step to have someone of Mr. Rusk's stature."

New Trial for Mother
In N.Y. Baby Killing
NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (UPI)—The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court yesterday ordered a new trial for Alice Crimmins, who was convicted in 1966 of killing her four-year-old daughter.

The court held that the 30-year-old Mrs. Crimmins' rights were violated when the jury visited the neighborhood where the girl, Alice Marie, and her brother, Edmund Jr., disappeared in July, 1965. It said the visit made the jurors "secret, untested witnesses not subject to any cross-examination."

Mrs. Crimmins has been free on bail pending appeal.



VICE-PRESIDENT'S VOYAGE—President Nixon points out the cities in Asia and the Pacific to be visited by Vice-President Agnew on his three-week, ten-nation trip.

News Analysis Congress Closes Out Decade As It Began—In Stalemate

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—School's out at the Capitol for the last time in the sixties and the decade ends as it began, with a president and the legislators confronting each other like stern principal and merrymaking schoolboys.

The Congress passed one kind of tax bill one week, then under the lash of the Executive threat, settled for another. The President devised a plan to place more Negroes on construction jobs and the legislators resolved to prevent it, except that under the lure of a three-week holiday they decided they better let him have it. President Nixon now retires to compose a budget of social spending on health, education and welfare through June, 1971, while the Congress retires without even formally appropriating the moneys spent in these areas since July, 1969.

Though it all looks bizarre from the outside, Washington has had its senses dulled to such confusion. Often, the confusion is even flattered as the essence of democracy, the highest expression of the constitutional checks and balances and the happy resolution of otherwise irreconcilable interests and pressures.

Before he got used to it, John F. Kennedy saw the process here as a grave crisis. "Before my term has ended," he said in his first State of the Union message in 1961, "we shall have to test anew whether a nation organized and governed such as ours can endure. The outcome is by no means certain."

Frustration and Ambition
President Nixon, it is known, shares some of the same apprehensions. And he is plainly preparing out of both frustration and ambition to argue next year that the obstructing Democrats have impeded his fight against crime and inflation and that the national interest now requires the election of a "loyal" Republican legislature.

But the causes of the confusion and often debilitating stalemate here go far beyond partisan division. President Kennedy always needed Republican support to prevail in a Democratic Congress. Mr. Nixon's most conspicuous setbacks found liberal Democrats voting with Republicans with conservative Democrats. Lyndon B. Johnson's landslide victory over Barry Goldwater gave him a tremendous mandate and majority on Capitol Hill, but they worked for him, legislatively, for only about 18 months, and are not likely to be given to another president soon.

In fact, the issues of efficient and representative government here go far beyond the question of a president's year-end report and of measures passed and failed. It is only in the last 50 years that the Congress has encouraged the president to be the legislator-in-chief, proposing.

Judge Seeks New Information In Case of Erotic Paintings

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24 (UPI)—District Judge Frank Kaufman posed a critical question yesterday seeking to condemn as obscene ten erotic paintings.

"Suppose a great master paints a picture of certain human behavior that by any standard would be considered disgusting. But every art critic agrees that it is fine art. Is it your feeling that this couldn't come into the country?"

It is a question of how the paintings are to be used and distributed, replied Robert G. Mahoney of the Justice Department. "A painting's social value can be determined by its use."

Mr. Mahoney said in an interview later that work for a person's private collection must be viewed in an entirely different light from work to be shown or sold commercially.

Mr. Mahoney and his colleague, William S. Sessions, assert that by any standards the ten erotic paintings, which include work by fam-

Agnew Will Give Moon Rocks to Asian Leaders

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—U.S. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today at the White House he will be taking moon samples to leaders of the ten nations he will visit on his 37,000-mile Asian tour.

Mr. Agnew appeared before newsmen with President Nixon, who gave him an advance send-off on the journey, which will begin Friday, saying, "We wish you a good trip and a safe return."

Mr. Nixon said the Vice-President will take personal presidential messages to each of the government leaders along his route, and at every stop will be prepared to discuss bilateral issues.

During his July visit to Asia, Mr. Nixon promised to distribute samples of moon rock to world leaders.

Mr. Agnew said he will be carrying some of these with him and will, he said, be accompanied on various legs of his trip by two Apollo-10 astronauts, Comdr. Eugene Cernan and Col. T. Stafford. The astronauts' wives will be along, as well as Mrs. Agnew.

Abbie Hoffman Takes Stand At Chicago Conspiracy Trial

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (AP)—Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman described himself as "an orphan of America" yesterday from the witness stand in federal court where he and six other men are on trial.

They are charged with crossing state lines in a conspiracy to incite rioting during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Hoffman was the first of the defendants called to testify in U.S. District Court.

Mr. Hoffman alternately scratched his flowing brown hair, clenched his upraised fist and winked at Judge Julius J. Hoffman during the administration of the oath.

In answer to the introductory question "Would you state your name?" Mr. Hoffman replied: "My name is Abbie... I'm an orphan of America."

Asked where he lived, Mr. Hoffman said, "I live in Woodstock nation, a state of mind for young people."

In response to other questions Mr. Hoffman said, "I'm a child of the 60s. My present occupation is a cultural revolutionary. But I'm really a defendant full time."

Defense lawyer Leonard I. Weinglass then asked Mr. Hoffman what he has done as a cultural revolutionary.

"I'm a rock singer, a reporter for the Liberation News Service, I'm a poet, I made a movie 'Yippies Tour Chicago: or How I Spent My Summer,' I've written a hundred articles and two books... and I'm currently editing a book of letters called 'Dear Abbie, Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.'"

Mr. Hoffman failed to show up in federal court today to resume his testimony. His attorney said he had been hospitalized with bronchial pneumonia.

Donald Foster, Actor, Dies at 80
HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Donald Foster, 80, who began his career as a child actor in "Daddy Long Legs" on the stage and later appeared in scores of motion pictures, died here yesterday.

Mr. Foster, best known in recent years for his role in the "Hazel" television series, died after a long illness.

Included in the many motion pictures Mr. Foster appeared in were "The Al Capone Story," "Please Don't Eat the Daisies" and "All in a Night's Work."

Arthur Tuttle
LAS VEGAS, N.M., Dec. 24 (AP)—The death of Arthur Tuttle, 99, in California thinned the ranks of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders regiment to three old soldiers, Rough Riders Museum director Frank Norris said yesterday.

Mr. Norris said regiment records now show three survivors of the Volunteer U.S. Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders of the Spanish-American War. They are Frank C. Brito, 93, of Las Cruces, N.M.; Dr. George Hammer, 96, Bay Pines, Fla.; and Jess Langdon, 89, Red Hook, N.Y.

Midwest Held In Icy Grip of Snowstorms

4 Die Digging Out
In Hard-Hit Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (AP)—Winter struck the Midwest today as freezing winds hurled snow before them. At least four persons died in Chicago trying to dig out from almost a foot of snow in less than 24 hours.

The storm struck from Minnesota to New York and West Virginia.

The festivities of a white Christmas were tempered by the icy roads and shifting snowdrifts the storm brought with it.

In the center of the storm, its effects were sharpened by temperatures dropping close to zero in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin.

As the western Great Lakes region began to recover from the blow, Ohio, West Virginia, and parts of Virginia and Maryland were gearing to face the storm.

12 inches in W. Va.
Warnings are up for four inches of snow in the West Virginia mountains, where about a foot of snow fell over the weekend.

In northern Minnesota, 18 inches of snow fell and ten inches fell at O'Hare International Airport northwest of Chicago.

More than 900 pieces of equipment—city, state and private—were out plowing and salting the main streets and expressways of Chicago.

O'Hare airport was daily crippled as four runways were closed and flights were delayed up to two hours.

All four Illinois deaths—three men and a woman—were attributed to heart attacks suffered while shoveling snow.

Northern Indiana was hit by at least eight inches of snow, with four inches reported in Detroit. The storm built up again to dump six inches on New York's Southern Tier.

As the fury passed, the storm left its mark on the region's highways, with motor clubs issuing warnings of snow-packed and icy highways for Iowa, Illinois, southern Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan.

Judge Hoffman called a recess so the court could check on Mr. Hoffman's condition. He asked the defense to put Mr. Hoffman's doctor on the witness stand.

The development threatened to force the extended Christmas week recess previously asked by the defendants and refused by Judge Hoffman.

In another development, William M. Kusler, a defense attorney, said the government was preparing an "assault" against a juror, Mrs. Jean Fritz, a housewife from Des Plaines, Ill.

Richard Schultz, an assistant U.S. attorney, conceded that the government had received "certain information" about a juror. He said that the information was being checked and that as soon as the investigation was complete he would report to the court.

Word of the investigation caused consternation in the defense camp. Mrs. Fritz is regarded by the defendants as the juror most favorable to them. An articulate suburbanite with two college-age children, she came into court the morning the jury was selected with a book by James Baldwin under her arm.

Cost-plus amounts to the contractor charging the government for its actual costs and adding a percentage on top of that for profit. This avoids making estimates at the start which often have proved to be very low.

Losers See Layoffs
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24.—North American Rockwell Corp. said today the failure to win the F-15 contract will require layoffs and "will have an adverse effect on sales and earnings."

J. L. Atwood, president, said the extent of the layoffs would be announced "at a later date."

The company has previously indicated that without the F-15 contract its employment in California could dip by 20,000 jobs between now and 1976, assuming no other major military programs came along. The firm employs 60,000 in California.

Mrs. Wexler, Ex-Nun, Is Hunter President
NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT)—The Board of Higher Education of Hunter College of the City University of New York.

The board's vote to appoint Mrs. Wexler—a former president of Webster College, St. Louis, and a former nun (until January 1967) in the Order of Loretto—was unanimous. She married Paul J. Wexler of Tenafly, N.J., last June.



MERRY IS SOMETHING DIFFERENT—Barry Hall, 4, isn't quite with it, gazing at his neighbor's upside-down Christmas tree in Harwich, Mass. It's nothing symbolic, not a protest against one of society's most hallowed traditions; it's something different, and that's all he wanted to do, the neighbor said, and did.

Judge Agrees to Allow Manson To Defend Himself in Murder Trial

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—A superior court judge today allowed Charles Manson, 35, hippie cult leader, to defend himself against charges of killing film star Sharon Tate and six others in last summer's Hollywood murders.

Judge William Keene argued for an hour with the diminutive, bearded hippie about what the judge called his "sad and tragic mistake" in giving up his constitutional right to be represented in court by a lawyer.

But Manson, stroking his brown beard and listening intently to the judge, said that he had no alternative but to get his personality across in court and make it clear to the jury that he could not possibly have committed the crimes with which he was charged.

"I am also aware that I am dead already from what the newspapers have said," Manson added.

Judge Keene, granting Manson's request, said that he would not permit any other lawyers to be associated with him jointly at the hearing but Manson could call for any legal advice he wanted.

More U.S. Lawyers, Detectives Asked to Fight Mafia in N.J.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—U.S. Attorney Frederick B. Lacey asked the Justice Department yesterday for more lawyers and investigators for his New Jersey crime probe. He said Attorney General John N. Mitchell had promised the manpower to "deal a death blow to organized crime" in the state.

Speaking to newsmen after meeting with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lacey said, "The attorney general assured me that I am going to have that manpower we need in New Jersey to do the job we have to do."

He said he asked for eight additional assistant U.S. attorneys for his 21-man staff. He would not say how many investigators he seeks.

Mr. Lacey said he also has requested additional federal judges to be assigned to the Newark area to help clear the case load of organized-crime indictments.

A federal grand jury has indicted Newark's Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio, alleged Mafia figure Anthony "Tony Boy" Boiano and 13 other persons—eight of them past and present city officials—on extortion and income-tax evasion charges.

Another federal grand jury has indicted Simone (Sam the Plumber) Deacavalente, termed a Mafia leader by the FBI, and 54 other persons on federal gambling charges. A third is probing the Newark office of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Lacey said the three grand jury investigations are continuing and added, "As we get additional manpower, they will continue with even greater intensity."

The federal attorney said last week's indictments marked a substantial beginning, but added there "is still a long way to go" before organized crime is wiped out in New Jersey.

U.S. Mail Truck Robbed of \$382,000
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—U.S. postal authorities today reported the theft of \$382,000 in a holdup of a mail truck by three men—two of them armed and one dressed as a mailman.

The money was in a military pouch from Germany and was to be delivered to the U.S. Treasury Department.

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Wiser Way in the Mideast

The right test for American policy in the Mideast is not whether it is popular but whether it helps move Arabs and Israelis toward a settlement. Certainly by the test of popularity, nothing much has been accomplished by the recent efforts by the Nixon administration to set itself apart from each side so as to better influence them both. The Israelis, whose precarious existence exposes them to periodic crises of confidence, have attacked the American proposals as "appeasement" of the Arabs—a charge Secretary Rogers quickly and accurately put down yesterday. The Arabs, whose fury at Israel makes them more afraid of reason than danger, claim that the proposals are a fraud. To judge only by immediate public responses, prospects for progress have never been worse.

Yet popularity is a poor test of policy, and nowhere more so than in the Mideast. There, American interests include not only support of the region's single Western-type democracy, Israel, but protection of investments in Arab states and maintenance of a certain level of order and influence, partly with and partly without the tacit cooperation of Moscow. Unquestionably, the deepening of Mideast tensions since 1967 and the seeming retreat of the parties from compromise have made it much more difficult for Washington to pursue these diverse interests. No one can be sure that ultimately a choice will not have to be made among them. So long as they seem to remain within reach, however, the administration would be derelict if it did not try to grasp them.

This is the purpose of the newly specific—as opposed to new—American suggestions for peace between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and Jordan. The United States is not trying merely to halve the distance between Arab and Israeli positions, as the loose term "even-handed" implies. It is trying to follow its own interests—all of them.

Israel's reaction is revealing. It is a small, vulnerable country which cannot survive without reaching over the heads of its hostile neighbors to friendly countries beyond. From such countries it needs arms, economic and political support, and the assurance—essential to its inner psychological balance—that it will not be abandoned. Before 1967, Israel could reach out to several for-

ign countries—Russia was once among them. After the six-day war, however, Russia moved massively into the region on the Arab side, while France (more) and Britain (less) shifted away from Israel. The United States was left as the lone outside power friendly to Israel. But Israel did not thereby become the lone regional interest of the United States. This is the source of the tension which has surfaced at this time.

The content of this tension should not be misunderstood. The United States has not abandoned Israel, no matter how sharply Israelis may suspect so at this moment. Rather, the American view is simply that while Israel's security is served in the short run by its clearcut military superiority, its security in the long run is better served by cultivating Arab moderation. The "erosion" of American support of which Israel speaks is a misnomer. What has "eroded" is Israel's regional and international position. For the United States to respond by increasing its direct support of Tel Aviv is to invite further polarization and escalation. The wiser way is to seek an accommodation that will contribute not only to Israel's security but to legitimate Arab goals as well.

Whether the Arabs will let this policy be tested is, of course, another question. It is interesting at the least that the signs emanating from the Arab summit at Rabat are inconclusive. At first the surrender to radical appeals seemed all but complete. The Palestinian guerrillas were obviously determined to subvert compromise tendencies as best they could. The news that France planned to emulate Russia in thrusting weapons into the most militant Arab hands, Libya's, electrified the conference. Yet there were other reports that Israel's displeasure at the new American proposals had confused and even irritated the more confrontation-minded Arabs. Egyptian President Nasser's walkout—his professed outrage at Saudi Arabia's and Kuwait's reluctance to further underwrite his war plans—suggested a certain refusal to go to the brink.

In these conditions, incendiary but not quite hopelessly so, the American initiative could offer the best chance—admittedly a slender one—to brake the Mideast's awesome slide toward war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Husak Under Pressure

Severe pressures are now being exerted on Czechoslovak Communist party chief Gustav Husak by the resurgent reactionary wing of his party. The pressures arise from the new balance of forces that has emerged in the wake of Mr. Husak's effective and enthusiastic purge of liberals from all key party and government posts.

The prime beneficiaries, it now develops, are those who would like a return to the worst patterns of the Novotny period, men who mistrust Mr. Husak because he was a political prisoner in the 1950s and because, early last year, he was prominently identified with the democratic movement symbolized by Alexander Dubcek.

Mr. Husak made his alarm plain by importing Janos Kadar from Hungary to preach the latter's present doctrine of subservience to Moscow combined with relative moderation in domestic policy. The pattern that Mr. Kadar has pioneered in Hungary provided much of the inspiration for the

Husak decision to send Mr. Dubcek into honorable exile as ambassador to Turkey.

The recent personnel changes point up the rapidity with which the most backward-looking forces in the Czechoslovak Communist party are gaining power and influence. Antonin Kapke, an ultra-conservative, has become party boss in the city of Prague and the infamous Miroslav Mamula now occupies a similar position in the key Ostrava industrial area. These men and their friends not only want the clock turned back even more than Mr. Husak has done so far, but also favor vengeance against those who, during the "Prague spring," raised the flag of Democratic Socialism for a few months and won it such popularity.

In this tense situation there must be moments when Mr. Husak regrets that he was such an effective executor of Moscow's will in these months of what may yet prove to be his short-lived tenure in office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Problems for Bonn

There is now a clear possibility that Bonn's policy vis-à-vis the East may encroach upon that of other Western governments—the French, whose role has been dramatically cut back, the Americans, who are trying (e.g., in Helsinki) to nurture their own difficult talks with the Soviets. Here and there in Bonn there seems to be a tendency to make light of such complications or brusquely ascribe them to others' injured national egos or the jealous arrogance of major powers. But this may be taking too easy a way out. All around Germany, both West and East, there is a more deeply rooted layer of mistrust concerning a German-Soviet detente, a mistrust based on historical experience. Bonn may find itself faced with a good many problems if this attitude becomes more clearly articulated in political circles.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Britain and the Six

The Common Market ministers have agreed to a formula for a European parliament to operate and control a central budget. And this is the power that is to be bestowed upon the European parliament, which will include the delegated representatives of

such countries as Italy and France—both struggling to contain the ever-growing menace of massive Communist influences.

This proposed European parliament would take its decisions by majority vote. The power of one nation's veto is to be ended. Britain can never submit her destinies to such a ramshackle apparatus.

—From *The Daily Express* (London).

Just what effect in practice the Six's new system for financing agriculture in the Common Market is going to have is at this point difficult to know. The Six have, undoubtedly, laid a strong foundation for building up European unity in the '70s. Its first importance is that it opens the way to our negotiations for membership.

—From *The Times* (London).

Unification Unwanted

The state of mind of the German people is a residue of the atmosphere of delusion and unreality in which they lived after the end of the war. Germany is divided and no human power wants to reunify her now or for a long time in the future. If Bonn recognized the division, this would not aggravate the position today, or delay a future reunification by one day.

—From *Corriere della Sera* (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

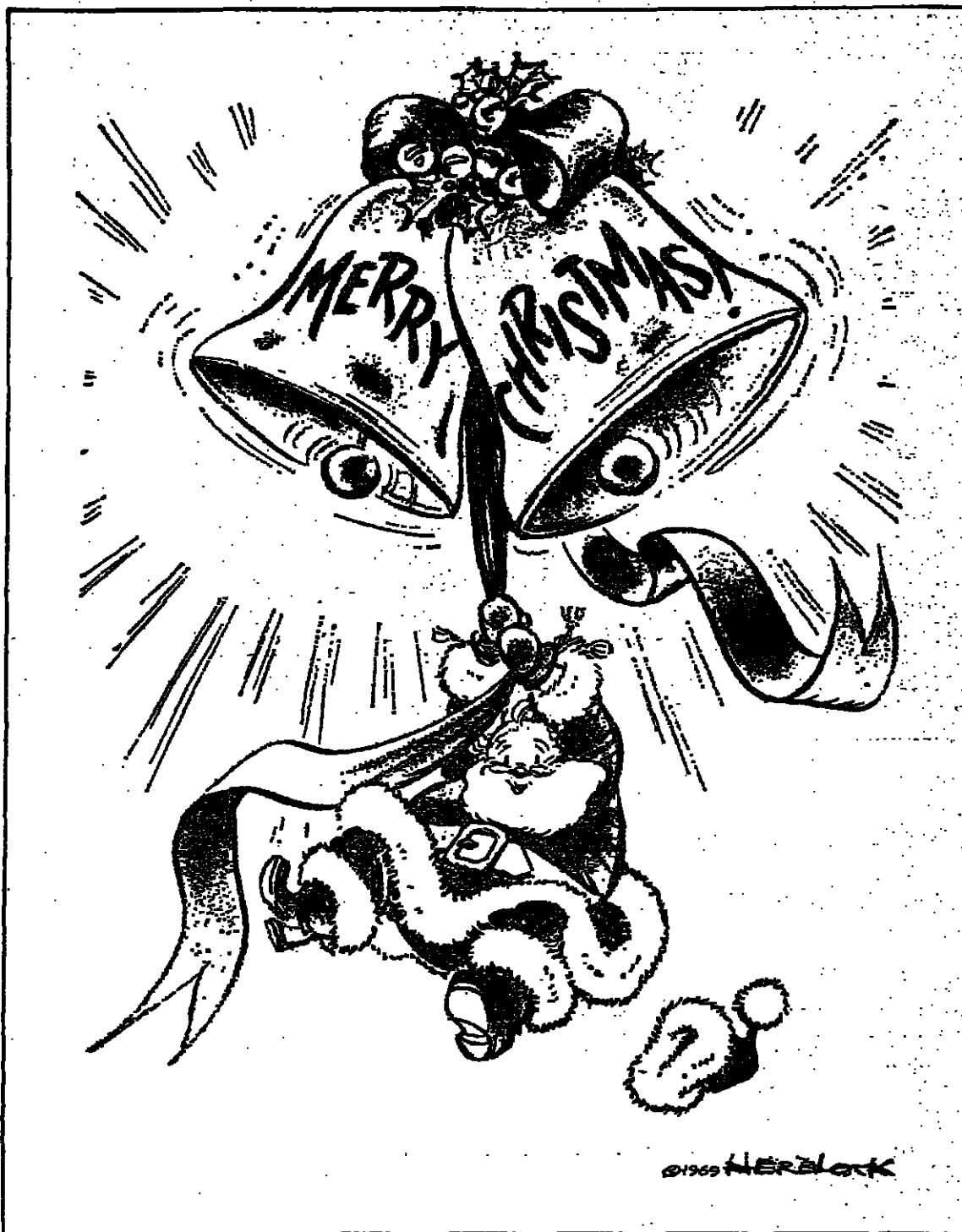
Dec. 25, 1894

PARIS—The aspect of the city of Paris on the day of Christmas was fully as animated as

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 25, 1919

NEW YORK—American steamers are likely to



A Christmas Story

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—On Christmas Eve, Anno Domini 1604, the Friar Giovanni wrote a letter to the Contessini Allagia Aldobrandeschi in Firenze, which may still have some meaning for this troubled time.

"The gloom of the world," he said, "is but a shadow. Behind it, yet within our reach is joy. There is radiance and glory in the darkness, could we but see; and to see, we have only to look. Confessing, I beseech you to look."

"Life is so generous a giver, but we, judging its gifts by their covering, cast them away as ugly, or heavy, or hard. Remove the covering, and you will find beneath it a living splendor, woven of love, by wisdom, with power. Welcome it, grasp it, and you touch the angel's hand."

On Christmas, Anno Domini 1968, is this nothing but the semi-mentality of another age? The popular view seems to be that it is. On this festival of peace, there is war, even around Bethlehem. The gloom of the world is in the headlines. It booms out at us from every radio and television, and "Silent Night, Holy Night" has been captured by the merchants and transformed into a noisy singing commercial.

He Has a Point

Still, the friar has a point. Life has never been a more generous giver. Its gifts have never been so obscured by their "covering" and seldom have such astonishing gifts been so widely rejected as "ugly, heavy or hard." And this, oddly, is what troubles Washington at the end of the Sixties.

It is caught between the symbols and the realities, between its dreams and its fears. The symbols of Christmas have never been more apparent than they are here now. The White House has never been more beautiful in the night. The National Cathedral, serene in the dim light, presides over the city like some vague memory and monu-

ment of the past. Yet there is something different here this Christmas.

The gap between the symbols and the realities this year seems a little narrower. There is no peace on earth, but one cannot wander in this museum of our ideals without feeling that there is still a lot of goodwill among men. They are troubled by the friar's point: They are full of gloom, but sense the "radiance and glory in the darkness." They follow self-interest and party-interest, but still long for what is right and what is possible.

The Old Struggle

It is a very old story. There has always been a struggle in the capital between the nation's problems and its ideals, but it would be hard to prove that its ideals have lost ground in these last 13 months. The trend is away from the killing in Vietnam, not as fast as many desire, but it is going toward peace, and it is going that way at least partly because the American conscience is still alive.

Go around the capital and talk to the men in the middle of the debate over the war and the cities. They are cautious, often cunning, and sometimes even vicious, but even the most insensitive of them still respond to the symbols and ideals of the past, especially when it is Christmas time.

They perceive that the nation is in trouble.

"To perceive Christmas through its wrapping becomes more difficult with every year," E. B. White once wrote. "Christmas in this year of crisis must compete as never before with the dazzling complexity of man whose tangential desires and ingenuities have created a world that gives any simple thing the look of obscurity—as though there were something inherently foolish in what is simple or natural."

Still, the simple and natural things are not destroyed, and the friar's ideals after more than 300 years are relevant even on Capitol Hill.

"No Heaven," he said, "can come to us unless our hearts find rest in it today. Take Heaven. No peace lies in the future which is not hidden in this present instant: take peace! We are pilgrims together, wending through unknown country, home . . . and so at this Christmas time, I greet you. . . . The day breaks and the shadows flee away."

It all sounds very old fashioned, and to many in these tremendous days, even silly and maudlin, "forgive an old man's babble," the friar said even then. But even now, so it even here in Washington, symbols and ideals still have more influence than most men admit, even at Christmas time.

Talks Not Peace

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The spirit of peace finds expression this Christmas in a spectacular outburst of negotiation. Rarely have so many bitter enemies been caught talking to one another at the same time.

But the payoff remains a far distant goal. For the governments in all the major capitals are too cautious and defensive to sweep from the era of negotiations to the time of settlement.

The volume of negotiation currently going on is staggering. At the very top, the United States and the Soviet Union are in the midst of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Proceeding down the line, there are the Sino-Soviet border negotiations; the Warsaw talks between this country and Communist China; the Vietnam peace talks in Paris; and Big Two and Big Four negotiations on the Near East, and a wide range of bilateral soundings for a European security agreement including the prospect of talks between the two Germanys.

The Reason

The operative cause behind this rash of negotiations is not in doubt. The big event was the Sino-Soviet split. It marked a visible and dramatic end to the one-to-one, eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation that, with a few intermissions, dominated world politics for twenty-five years after 1940. And the end of that atmosphere of confrontation had deep consequences for all the major capitals.

Washington found itself without the widely perceived external threat that had unified all groups in this country, and so many nations

confrontation, Washington was only able to maintain leadership by making overtures for negotiations in Southeast Asia, the Near East and the costly strategic arms race.

Moscow, with its major threat coming from China, had the strongest incentive to accept the gambit. The heavy burden of defense cost the Soviet Union even more than the United States in the way of unmet internal problems. If only to clean up after front ends and save money, it made sense to try to contain the arms race with the West, and the shimmering struggle in the Near East.

Nothing Settled

Even Peking, faced with the prospect of a two-on-one encounter, had to come off it. While crazy old Mao strained at the Cultural Revolution, more practical men sought to mute a showdown in border talks with the Soviet Union, a renewed dialogue with the United States, and an acceptance of the idea of Vietnam negotiations.

But none of the underlying issues have been settled. The political and territorial conflicts dividing Europe, the Near East and South Asia are sharp as ever. The struggle for primacy among the great powers remains unresolved. Moreover, the winding down of confrontation took a political toll on leaders of boldness and vision—Lyndon Johnson, Harold Macmillan, Charles de Gaulle and Nikita Khrushchev, not to mention Mao. The hour came round for leaders steady and careful—for Richard Nixon, Harold Wilson, Georges Pompidou, Leonid Brezhnev, Lin Biao.

The Misunderstood U.S. Attorney General

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—In this season of joy, surely the saddest sight in America must be poor John Mitchell, the much-misunderstood Attorney General of the United States. Who is there, so stony-hearted that he was not moved by the interview (NYT Dec. 22) in which Mr. Mitchell told how unfairly he had been treated by the Negro leaders of this country.

"Time and again, Mr. Mitchell said," according to *The New York Times* interview, "he has met privately with Negro leaders and has found them well satisfied with the administration's programs. Then . . . the same spokesmen go out and make public statements denouncing the same efforts."

It is enough to make a strong man weep, but it is not just the blackest of days, as Mr. Mitchell has said, that he has seen as one looks back on the splendid saga of the Nixon administration's first year in Washington. It is evident that John Mitchell is the one man in it who has real cause for complaint.

Mr. Mitchell, you will recall, came to his post after a distinguished career as a municipal bond lawyer in Wall Street—and the innocence, the goodwill, and the straight dealing that characterized both the law and high finance perhaps left him, peculiarly vulnerable to the cynicism of the political world he entered so reluctantly. Wall Street law firms are, as everyone knows, the last surviving remnants of an earlier, happier America where every man explicitly trusted his neighbor.

First Appearance

Washington has been hard on John Mitchell. It was just last March 13 that he made his first appearance before the House Judiciary Committee, an eager, good-natured fellow come to explain why it was unwise and impractical to let the people of the United States elect the President of the United States. Although he made what every fair-minded person agreed was the compelling argument, the committee obstinately voted 20-6 for the constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College.

The House passed the amendment, 339-70, and then Mr. Nixon, who, everyone knows, would never have been nominated or elected without the good advice and help Mr. Mitchell gave him as campaign manager, betrayed his trust by endorsing the very proposal Mr. Mitchell had proved was foolish and unwise.

Sadly, that was not the only example of rank ingratitude John Mitchell was to experience in 1969 from those he had placed in high office. When he found Warren E. Burger in some obscure part of the federal judiciary and convinced Mr. Nixon to name him to the justice, what did this ungrateful man do to show his appreciation? On the very first important case Mr. Mitchell brought before him—a case where Mr. Mitchell was trying to help his Negro friends by delaying desegregation of the Mississippi schools for another year—Chief Justice Burger ruled he was wrong.

And as if that were not enough, he convinced all the other justices to go along with him, just to spite Mr. Mitchell. And then that other "friend" of Mr. Mitchell's, the President, turned right around again and sided with the Supreme Court and said the decision would be reversed, even though Mr. Mitchell had already proved to any

fair-minded person that it was enforceable.

Most men would have desisted at that point. But John Mitchell still refused to let that innocent trust for which Wall Street lawyers are known he tried once more. There another vacancy on the Supreme Court, and this time, after seeing the whole federal judiciary come up with Clement Haynsworth, the doorman at the Watergate, Mr. Mitchell was "well satisfied with the choice."

But three of those nasty Republican leaders of the Senate got together with some Democrats, they very unfairly persuaded other senators to reject Mr. Haynsworth. People said it was the time in 39 years someone had rejected for membership on Supreme Court, but then, it has been at least that long since attorney general as innocent, trusting and good-natured as Mitchell had been picking justices.

In November, Mr. Mitchell went to Milwaukee and made a wonderful speech, in which he showed "the problem of cynicism in America," especially among young people, had been caused "the deception which was practiced over the last few years" when prior administration attempts solve problems through the ilk of words.

Of course the paper wrote about that, and said it was a "disgrace" on Mr. Mitchell's part to say had prevented terrible violence when all those young people marching for peace in Washington, Nov. 15. They blamed Mitchell for saying pretty much the same thing on television, and President ducked again, who was asked about it, and said was Mr. Mitchell's problem, his.

Lot Improves

December was a little better because the House of Representatives knew Mr. Mitchell was right. He said they ought to scrap the Voting Rights Act, which had to be reauthorized every two years to enroll more than 200,000 groves in four years, and as a new law, which would be better. There were some heads-likes that terrible F. B. I. report of Mr. Dumas who had been in the White House, so long he had picked up kinds of foolish notions and Rep. William McCulloch of Ohio, who wrote the civil rights act in 1964, Republican conservative and other things even more than that.

They tried to convince the fact that Mr. Mitchell's plan was good as the law on the books, fortunately the real friends of rights, like the entire delegations of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, Mr. Mitchell and vote his bill. (And don't anybody think that it was part of this "Southerners" papers keep Mr. Mitchell for because all congressmen from Nebraska, Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming for Mr. Mitchell's bill and no one can say they're South.)

With good support like that Mitchell bill won by five votes even so, it hurt Mr. Mitchell. He has more like that Rep. MacGregor from Minnesota, against him, after he went away out to that state to end Mr. MacGregor against a 1969 Republican candidate for the state.

It's that kind of thing that disheartens. It's no wonder attorney general told the man *The New York Times* those leaders and other civil rights cannot be trusted. "What do you expect them to do with administration, get up and of he said, and you know Mr. Mitchell would never use profanity in *New York Times* unless he really upset. So even though there are of good causes seeking for his Christmas you might think making a little gift to the were starting to send Mr. Mitchell back to Wall Street, before a remaining ideals and hopes shattered. Back in municipal bond would find there are still like himself who never never exaggerate and never crosses their friend. It would him happy and it might make new year happier for every-

MILE YOU'RE ON RADAR

HING TO LAUGH ABOUT—Jefferson Township police commissioner Richard E. ney said he is "pleased as punch" with this billboard which mysteriously blossomed on New Jersey's Route 15. Mr. Dunne said the sign was obviously slow-motorists heading into a dangerous curve. But he would like to meet the who had it put up—probably a previous viewee—to thank him personally.

le Excites kyo More an Election

O, Dec. 24 (NYT).—The of Tokyo, with a national Saturday, appear less ex- about politics than about how for Christmas. of shoppers are buying the jammed, richly stocked department stores. They buying cakes, dried sea- sake for their end-of-the- ista. Christmas season is a major asset for Premier Eisaku and his ruling Liberal-Dem- party because it reminds sense people of their pre- valuable situation for the power. Sato's campaign has been tie-up upon his successful sons with President Nixon return of Okinawa to Japan. ics the Japanese to confirm politions and reward the next by returning his party er, perhaps with a larger y in parliament. No Religious Meaning the bread-and-butter issue pious this holiday season. panese are well aware that ernal years their personal d of living has been soaring w has reached the level of ernal European countries. ear, many companies are their employees bonuses of h as six months' salary. mas has no religious signif- in Japan. The Japanese d the holiday from the cause it went well with ear-end festivals. Japanese nts like Christmas because d for sales. secular approach to Christ- oduces an occasional exotic n Tokyo, such as a manager owing one of the Wise Men out a gift of Shintory or scantily clad chorines ightclub singing a jazzed- sion of "Silent Night" in se.

10,000 to Aid fran Hunger

YORK, Dec. 24 (AP).— y Biafran children were small measure of hope to the form of \$100,000 worth. Robertson, the actor, vice- it of Americans for Biafran presented a check for that to Bishop Edward E. rm, Executive director of urch Aid U.S.A., which food to 300. Robertson said his organ- has set \$9 million as its fund the airlifts for the months.

Czechoslovaks t in Stockholm

KHOLM, Dec. 24 (UPI).— 43 out of 80 Czechoslovak who flew to Stockholm rague Monday on a tour plied for political asylum den. A police spokesman at about ten more are l to turn in applications. our was arranged by the med Czechoslovak tourist. It was the first such allowed to leave for vaca- road in about one month ording to the defectors. It s to be the last officially a group travel to Western

ican Voting Age From 21 to 18

OO CITY, Dec. 24 (WP).— tional amendment went fect yesterday lowering voting age from 21 to . A government official es- it would add 3 million a next year's presidential amendment, proposed last 7 President Gustavo Diaz became law after the pub- Monday's issue of the Of- urnal. It had been approved congress and two-thirds of a legislatures.

ich Sales Tax Cut
S, Dec. 24.—Sales taxes on rocessed foods and canned ill be reduced from 17.5 percent to 15 percent. Finance r Valéry Giscard d'Estaing ced last night. He said the n in the French added va- for these products will fect Jan. 1.

FBI Lets New Yorker Go After Attempted Hijacking

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP).—No action was taken today against a man who was returned to the United States under a Scottish police escort after he allegedly tried to hijack an Icelandic Air- lines plane shortly before it landed at Glasgow yesterday. The man, Anthony Pascario, 28, of New York, was questioned by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation when he entered the immigration area at Kennedy Air- port. A few minutes later he walked out of the terminal unescorted. A spokesman for the FBI said, "We are still investigating to see if there is a violation under our jurisdiction."

The FBI said the man was not being detained. An Icelandic Airlines spokesman said Mr. Pascario tried to hijack an Icelandic plane, carrying 100 passengers, yesterday, 45 minutes before it was scheduled to land at Glasgow. He had boarded the township plane at New York and held a ticket for London.

The spokesman said he produced a "dark object" and struggled with a stewardess, Brynja Sigurjonsdottir, as she was beginning to serve a meal. He claimed to be the U.S. Secretary of Defense.

Overpowered by Copilot Mr. Pascario tried to fight his way to the flight deck, but was overpowered by a copilot, Vilh- jalmur Thordarson, and a purser, Gudjon Gudnason, the airline spokesman said. The plane's chief officer, identified only as Capt. Sigurdson, reported the incident to immigration officials, and Mr. Pas- cario was arrested by waiting police when the plane landed at Glasgow.

Last night, Mr. Pascario was put aboard another Icelandic airliner bound for New York via Reykjavik. He was accompanied by two Scot- tish police officers, A.M. Bell and A. McKinnon.

When the plane arrived at Ken- nedy Airport shortly before 7 a.m., Mr. Pascario walked off the plane with the Scottish police. He was not handcuffed.

Mr. Pascario, who was wearing a military field jacket and dark glasses, was questioned by FBI agents after he entered the air- port's International Arrivals Build- ing. The airline's report stated that after Mr. Pascario was restrained, he insisted that the captain of the plane contact Russia by radio and allow him to tell the Russians "how bad America is."



BUT FOR WANT OF A NAIL—If retired blacksmith George Flinders, of Scarrington, England, is supersti- tious, then he's a happy man. Every morning he wakes up to find a horseshoe, 50,000 of them, in fact, outside his home, where he has been stacking them for the last 25 years. Now his pile of good luck reaches 17 feet into the sky and weighs about ten tons.

France Keeps Boycott on WEU Council Not Attending Talks Scheduled Jan. 9-10

BRUSSELS, Dec. 24 (Reuters).— France's boycott of the Council of the Western European Union will continue into the new year, a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. He confirmed that France would not be attending the meeting here on Jan. 9 and 10 of the ministerial council of the WEU which the United Kingdom and the Common Market "Six."

France has been boycotting the work of the council since last Feb- ruary, ostensibly because of a dis- pute over the procedure for calling council meetings.

But French officials have made it clear that part of the reason was a feeling that Britain was using the council as a forum for pushing its case for Common Market mem- bership after France's veto in 1967. This is denied in London.

No Solution Yet Earlier today, a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman announcing the January meeting indicated that a solution enabling France to re- turn to the council had still not been found despite proposals from Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel.

The statement said French For- eign Minister Maurice Schumann had told Mr. Harmel, the current council president, that certain el- ements remained to be settled, al- though his suggestions had made a very appreciable contribution to a solution.

Mr. Harmel was due to finish his term as president at the end of this year and to hand over office to Mr. Schumann.

But since the January meeting is the routine quarterly meeting due to have been held here earlier this month, the Belgian foreign minister will preside.

French Return Expected It is not yet clear how or when the scheduled change-over to a French presidency can be made.

But informed sources here are confident that following the suc- cessful Hague Common Market summit, which cleared the way for en- ergy negotiations with Britain, France will return to full partici- pation in the WEU.

The sources said that as a result of The Hague accord, the dispute was one of form rather than sub- stance as Britain's way into Europe was no longer blocked.

Mr. Harmel made his proposals, the details of which have not been revealed, to his six WEU colleagues during the NATO ministerial meet- ing here at the beginning of De- cember.

Publisher Faces Charges in Italy In Color Scheme

BOLOGNA, Italy, Dec. 24 (AP).—Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, Italian left publisher, was officially charged by a Bologna court today with instigation to commit crimes. According to police, Mr. Feltrinelli put on sale in one of his Bologna shops spray-bottles with the in- scription: "Paint Your Policeman Yellow."

The court also committed for trial Romano Montrosel, 30, di- rector of the Feltrinelli shop where the bottles were on sale.

The court took the decision after police filed a report on the sale of "anti-policeman" bottles in September last year. Police also seized some bottles last year. The publishing house mainly prints books by revolutionary and avant- garde writers.

Mr. Feltrinelli is being investi- gated in connection with the Dec. 12 bomb attack in Milan that took 14 lives. Police have orders to confiscate his passport when he returns from a trip abroad.

3 Arabs Charged In Athens in Plot To Hijack Plane

ATHENS, Dec. 24 (AP).—Three members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine were officially charged today with carrying arms and explosives at Athens airport Sunday as they prepared to board a TWA airliner for New York.

Flanked by policemen, Sami Aboud, 20, and Issam Dumit, 18, were led handcuffed into the chief public prosecutor's office where the charges were filed against them. The third Arab, a woman, Maha Abu Khalil, 22, was led in minutes later. She was not handcuffed.

Meanwhile, the PFLP announ- ced in Amman that the three were acting under orders and called on Greece to release them.

3 Swiss Youths Die in Avalanche

ZINAL, Switzerland, Dec. 24 (AP).—Three Swiss teenagers helping to prepare ski tracks for holiday visitors, were killed today in an avalanche.

A sudden fall in temperatures sent a snowslide roaring down the Anniviers Valley above the Valais Alps resort. A party of 11 local skiers was buried. Six managed to struggle free and raise the alarm. Avalanche dogs helped to find two more within half an hour. But despite desperate digging by 50 rescuers, some of them flown in by heli- copter, the three youngsters, two aged 15 and one 18, were discovered dead several hours later.



"The Indiscretion," by Leonardo Cremonini, 1963.

ART IN PARIS: Exploring Alienation and Solitude

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 24.—For the past 15 years, Leonardo Cremonini has been probing and painting the forms of man's alienation, his suffering and his solitude.

There is a definite progress- sion from the paintings of 1953 to those done this year, as wit- ness the 90 canvases now on view at the Paris Museum of Modern Art. The progression is as perceptible in the sub- jects as in the evolution of Cremonini's very personal idiom.

Schematically, one can say that during the first half of the period the artist is pre- occupied with suffering flesh; during the second half, with man vanishing among the in- creasingly dominant fixtures of everyday life, portrayed here as the contemporary gods.

Underlying this is a con- tinued obsession with time that can be equated to an ob- session with death. Cremonini's human subjects first of all slip away from time by becoming petrified monuments of their inadequacy—their in- ability to move and to live. Plants heave avidly through the soil, their rigid leaves spread for a thousand years. Women sit among rocks and stolidly turn to rock them- selves.

But this insensitivity, as Cremonini seems to suggest, turns against man: he is por- trayed mechanically butcher- ing great carcasses which, in the continuity of this exhibi- tion, are eventually replaced (in "Torture") by the butchered carcasses of men.

The World Around Him Here, the artist's concern is more with pain than with cruelty. His representation of suffering, solitude and the underlying fear of death is somehow reminiscent of Munch. But Munch's paintings are a statement about his inner world, while Cremonini is in a sense obsessed with the world around him.

There is a curious ambiguity between innocence and guilt in a painting like "The Indi- cretion." Some excited chil- dren, their faces distorted through the glass, peer into a butcher's shop where two hulking fellows are surgically emptying the bowels of a hang- ing ox. One of the butchers is looking over his shoulder in alarm.

It would seem at first as though the children were the innocents, but in fact they are drawn by curiosity and are in- different to what they see, while it is the anxious butcher who appears to see himself as a monstrosity, even though he

submitively goes on with the work. The painting has something theatrical about it, in particular because it is an articulated situation constructed by the artist rather than a piece of self-expression.

New Directions About 1962 the scene appears to change.

"Arrested time," says Cremonini, "broke and exploded into everyday life." In fact he begins to explore another form of alienation.

The paintings are invaded by the goodies of consumerism: brilliant beach cabins, fluo- rescent furniture, the gaudiness of *la linea italiana*, and the loneliness of railway trains. Among these objects invested with superhuman reality men seem to become shades of the underworld.

The last painting of the ex- hibition shows two small chil- dren near a wall. The boy is drawing graffiti while the girl looks out uncertainly at a

street peopled with somehow threatening automobile hoods. The work is entitled "Tempo- rary Reprieve."

In this most recent period while objects are crisply de- fined, human beings are con- stantly out of focus, trans- parent, distorted between a howl and a yawn.

While these representations fascinate by their formal elo- quence and their ethical im- plications, one may feel a sort of "yes, but . . ." wringing at the back of one's mind.

Yes, but—are we really cast, passive, helpless and em- pty of our substance into a perverse world of man-made objects? Can we blame "so- ciety" or fate if we sit placidly "while material possessions gobble us up? Isn't the victim of the vampire always rather seduced?

Cremonini's uniformity, while making a flawless and frigid artistic universe, leaves one with a certain dissatisfaction.

These reservations do not detract from the interest of a

well-made statement which can be taken as a starting-point for discussion and further creation.

Cremonini himself does not consider his paintings as reasoned statements but rather as a condensed expression of how he sees the world. He is unusually free of stylistic in- fluences. There is, no doubt, an affinity with a certain sur- realist manner of representing space and attaching a dream- like intensity to certain details.

Beyond that he sees himself influenced by Piero della Fran- cesca, Paolo Uccello and Strus- cano and Siennese sculpture.

"When I was at Brera (the Milan Beaux Arts) just after the war," he recalls, "I was considered a bit retarded be- cause I did not paint by the book."

This is precisely what makes this exhibition one worth seeing.

Leonardo Cremonini, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue President-Wil- son, Paris, to Jan. 5, 1970.

FASHION: The Ultimate in Adult Toys

By Eugenia Sheppard

NEW YORK.—Every woman with a night life needs a unique gold box to hold the key, the comb, the lipstick, the mad money and the vitamin pills.

The kind of box is important. Since she holds it in her hand as she comes into a room, most people look at it first and judge whether she is rich, with a gold and diamond minaudière or a ribbed gold Bulgari melon, poor but inventive with one of Miriam Marshall's Thailand animal boxes, or just dull, and doesn't care how she looks.

"A woman should carry a jewel at night. She should never be caught with anything as functional as a handbag," says David Webb, who has just finished a limited edition of gold evening boxes.

Each of the dozen new Webb boxes is completely different from the others, but all of them have one thing in common. It's tremendous feel-appeal.

"You know I like to make beautiful objects," David Webb says. His jewelry is never flat decoration. It is designed subconsciously to look as charming off as on, and to please fingers as well as eyes. Many of his pieces, and certainly the boxes that are sized to smuggle into hands, come under the heading of adult toys.

Gold Finger Ring

Newest of all the boxes are the openwork gold cages that



Nan Kempner holds David Webb's evening "cage."

hang from heavy gold finger rings. "This way a woman at a ball doesn't have to leave her bag on the table when she gets up to dance," explains David Webb, some of whose customers have come back to their places and found their jeweled cases gone.

One of his cages looks like a spiderweb of gold wires with some diamonds and a cabochon emerald caught in the center. Inside, near the lid, is a double mirror that shows through the wires enough for a quick make- up. Another see-through is a

heavier woven basket with a leaf for a top.

The open evening box calls for good-looking makeup equipment. David Webb has already designed a gold comb shaped like an Irish harp, and he is rushing to finish a baby brush with a gold back and no handle.

Most of the solid boxes are ovals, each with a different texture. There is the box with coiled ropes carved across the lid, and another covered with lacy gold scallops. Inside, some of the boxes are lined in suede. All have built-in mirrors, one a pop-up.

The Ultimate Toy

The ultimate toy of the year is a tiny gold powder case like a tufted Victorian pillow with a miniature diamond tassel dangling from each corner. Unless it's the gold shell with the diamond starfish across the top.

David Webb's most expensive box is the life-size gold conch shell with some of the convolu- tions outlined in diamonds. At \$25,000, it's for the girl who can't go anywhere without carry- ing everything.

Nothing in the collection costs less than \$6,000, which is par these days for a personality evening box. A pretty girl can get away with carrying her lipstick in an empty coffee can, but gold and diamonds are safer.

All David Webb's boxes are signed, dated and destined to be heirlooms. Don't forget that a Louis XIV evening box was auctioned off at Sotheby's re- cently for \$40,000.

DINING OUT: Italian Songs Plus Seafood

By Cima Star

MILAN.—Lucullan cuisine, the inspiration of so many Italian restaurants in other parts of the world, has nearly vanished in the major Italian cities. But revelry is still the mood at the Osteria del Vecchio Canneto, in Milan. Dinner is an entire evening's entertainment, but you needn't worry that the food is second- ary. Some of the best and most interesting seafood in Milan is served here.

One winding flight of stairs down, you find yourself in the traditional decor of the Abruzzi, a region of Italy, blocked off from Rome by the imposing Gran Sasso range. The basis of the family style cuisine comes from the Abruzzese rivers—the Tronto, Velino, Sella, Pescara—and the Adriatic Sea.

The staircase is lined with all the insignia of the sea. At the foot of it, each arrival is heralded by the blast of a ship's horn, drawing waiters and kitchen staff out to greet the guests.

The vast dining room with stone pillars, is decked out like an old fishing barge, laden with Abruzzese treasure: enormous pottery urns of the region, handmade rugs, paintings and ceramics, fishnets, and tablecloths printed with sea urchins, mollusks, shellfish.

The waiters, in their velvet costumes, immediately envelope everyone with an overwel-

ling, setting the informal tone for a long evening's eating.

Prerequisite: An Appetite

The price (4,000 lire or \$6.40) and the menu, are fixed, and a hearty appetite is a prerequisite for entering the doors. Some- thing over a dozen courses (it's easy to lose count) are served, beginning with *padrone Jader* Barracca's own chopped liver mixture, served on little rounds of toast.

The antipasti seem to go on forever. Among the specialties are small red onions, prepared in a wine marinade, and served whole; large plump mussels

prepared with a tangy tomato sauce and baked covered with bread crumbs.

The pasta course is, naturally, *macccheroni alla chitarra*. Tradition- ally, nearly every home in the Abruzzi has its own "guitar," a mechanism resembling the musical instrument with thick, steel strings. The dough is spread over it and cut into square, rather than flat, noodles. Here, it is served with the traditional sauce of the shorelands, a version of mari- nara, spicy with garlic and abundant freshly chopped parsley.

A group of traditional Abruz- zese singers provide music and song throughout the evening. On a good night, a table or two of nostalgic Italians will join them, sometimes in the folk songs of the hill country, sometimes the romantic bal- lads of Napoli. It is wise to sit back occasionally and listen. The food keeps coming; the wine, a deep, gold Trebbiano, keeps flowing, and they do need time to settle between courses.

A Fish Soup

Brodetto, or, in the local dialect, *la brudetta de pesce a la pescarese*, deservedly one of the most famous dishes of the Abruzzi, arrives in an enormous steaming bowl. This is a varia- tion of *suppa di pesce*, abun- dant with crayfish, mussels, octopus, and fish, seasoned with onion, garlic, parsley, tomatoes and bayleaf. This is

followed by a simple, roast fish as the main course.

The finale begins with the mild, but aromatic cheeses of the region: a smoked provolone, and scamorza, a soft, cream- like cheese, and ends with a digestive with a real kick, a mint flavored grappa. In be- tween, come an assortment of delectable nibbles. Among them, *pizza di mele*, an apple torte, and a very fluffy, almond flavored ice cream. Nuts, and especially almonds, are one of the major products of the Abruzzi; a heavy wooden tray, overflowing with several kinds, is placed on the table with a heavy nutcracker. Sweet, dried white figs and *turrilli*, hard cookies made with nuts, are added.

Osteria del Vecchio Canneto, Via Solferino, 56. Telephone: 638.498. Closed Mondays.

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EN

PEANUTS

BEIL ABNER

BETTY BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West waited until North-South had reached four hearts before showing his spade support. This sacrifice would have proved too expensive if North-South had been able to double, but North not unnaturally continued, and South was eventually faced with the problem of trying to make 11 tricks with a shaky trump suit.

NORTH			
♠	K72	♥	AQJ1086
♦	A1053	♣	AQ1053
WEST			
♠	J9642	♥	A6
♦	Q104	♣	743
♣	952	♠	K4
SOUTH			
♠	A87	♥	J9853
♦	K	♣	Q972

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♠, South 1♥, North 2♥, South 3♥, North 4♥. West led the club four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SWAT	DISP	EVERY
PAUL	INTO	RATIO
EXERCISES	STACK	
TYPERS	TREAT	SEE
OMALDS	MERL	
ARE	COTE	SRA
PARAKEET	AYAH	
REDRESS	HASBIEH	
MAINT	PHILIP	EREN
ETA	FRAN	ODIA
HIVE	BREASTS	
ONE	NOINK	LOMIA
RANGE	ONTONING	
ANGEL	DIRK	ANTI
LEERS	EGIS	SOON

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LELIS

ODEPT

GOUTIN

TYSEM

THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: DIOT, SOUSE, WINNOW, SUPERS. Answer: We all love a fat man until this happens: HE SITS DOWN ON A BUS.

BOOKS

LOVE AND WILL

By Rollo May, W.W. Norton, 352 pp.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ROLLO May's extraordinary book was ignored by this column when it first appeared three months ago, for which some of us should have our space-bar thumbs chopped off and tried for hors d'oeuvres. It is wise, rich, witty, and indispensable; a meditation rather than an apocalyptic seizure; a text on consciousness as well as an approach to psychotherapy; an argument for the fashioning of a set of values appropriate to our biological, historical and individual selves, as we apprehend them in the fitful modern gleam; an escape from determinism. It should not only have been reviewed; it should have led any list of important books published in 1969.

Cartographing the human personality is a risky business. There is no "where" for ego and id; nor do they "do" anything as such. We must infer from symptoms. Dr. May begins with symptoms before moving on to remedies, or "values." Thus we must first agree—I think it indispensable—that there is a crisis of love and will, a spiritual impotence, today. On the one hand, joyless promiscuity: "Alienation from the body... separation of emotion from reason... the use of the body as a machine." On the other, man's political helplessness: "even if he did exert his will—or whatever illusion passes for it—his actions wouldn't do any good anyway."

Such an agreement secured, we can grapple with May's conceptual apparatus, which is tripartite. First, "eros" a metaxas, within and outside us, drawing us toward possibilities and ideal forms, eliciting our capacity to reach out, to mold our own futures. Next, "the demonic"—our biological underground (lust, rage, power), which is either integrated "on the personal dimension" of consciousness or destroys us. Finally, "intentionality"—"a n assertive response of the person to the structure of his world."

Consider love. Freud and contraption: combined to un-buckle the Victorian straitjacket, and sex was liberated. Into what? "Into," says May, "an unbounded and empty sea of free choice (which) does not in itself give freedom, but is more apt to increase inner conflict." Into a "new Puritanism": God will not punish you; therefore you have only yourself to blame. Into a machine-like series of casual copulations, without the experience of giving feelings, sharing fantasies, offering the inner psychic richness that normally takes a little time and enables sensation to transcend itself in emotion and emotion.

CROSSWORD

By Wil

ACROSS			
1	Tranquility.	53	With 1, 6, 38 and 42 Across, a seasonal message.
6	Not out of this world.	54	Nerve suffix.
13	One of Santa's reindeer.	55	Arms, Las Vegas style.
14	Like the Bethlehem scene.	57	Fix spilled beads.
16	Fall flowers.	60	Emitted beams.
17	Well-informed.	62	Short jacket.
18	Fabric frames, in Britain.	63	Antimine device.
20	Chooses.	64	Unit of electricity.
21	Damage.	65	Plants again.
22	Month: Abbr.	66	Pours.
24	European dormice.		
25	Before.		
26	Fold of skin on cow's throat.		
28	By birth.		
29	Mend again.		
32	Photo lab equipment.		
35	Great —.		
37	Festive.		
38	Friendly disposition.		
42	Near.		
46	Globe.		
47	— to eye.		
49	Written in a major key.		
50	Take as one's		
			</

